Numb. 8383.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday November 24. to Tuesday November 27. 1744.

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 26th Day of *November* 1744.

PRESENT,

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

This Day the Right Honourable William Earl of Harrington, Lord Preſident of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, was, by His Majeſty's Command, ſworn one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Weſtminſter, November 27.

His Majeſty came this Day to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from His Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is always a great Satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament, and it is particularly ſo, in this Conjuncture, as the preſent Poſture of Affairs Abroad requires your moſt ſerious Conſideration. The Events of the laſt Summer have been ſo various, and ſome Things have fallen out, during the Courſe of it, ſo much to the Diſadvantage of the Common Cauſe, the Conſequences whereof remain ſtill undecided, that great Attention muſt be given to them, and proper Meaſures taken for preventing or removing the ill Effects of them.

I have, in Purſuance of your repeated Advice, exerted my Endeavours for the Support of the Houſe of Auſtria, and in the Proſecution of the juſt and neceſſary War in which we are engaged. The Queen of Hungary, though attacked and invaded by Powers, from whom ſhe had the leaſt Reaſon to expect ſuch a Conduct, has ſhewn the greateſt Conſtancy and Reſolution; and the King of Poland, purſuant to his Engagements with her, hath ſent a very conſiderable Force to her Aſſiſtance. The King of Sardinia, with a Magnanimity and Firmneſs ſuperior to the greateſt Difficulties, has, with the Aſſiſtance of my Fleet, reſiſted the Combined Forces of France and Spain, ſent againſt him; and at laſt happily defeated an Enterprize formed for his Deſtruction, and for the Reduction of Italy, as well as moſt of the Ports in the Mediterranean, under the Power of the Houſe of Bourbon. Though our Succeſs has not been anſwerable to our Wiſhes, yet the vaſt Expectations and Deſigns of our Enemies, built upon new Intrigues and Alliances, and an additional Strength, have not hitherto taken Place, and will, I hope, by the Bleſſing of God, and the mutual united Vigour of Great Britain, and her Allies, be diſappointed. In Conjunction with them, and with their effectual Aſſiſtance, and your Support, I am determined to carry on the War in ſuch a Manner, as may be moſt conducive to that important End, which is my ſole Aim, a ſafe and honourable Peace; it being my firm Reſolution never to abandon my Allies, and to procure the utmoſt Security to the Religion, Liberties, and Commerce of my Kingdoms.

For this Purpoſe I have always inſiſted, and am ſtill endeavouring with my Allies, particularly my good Friends the States General of the United Provinces, to fix the certain Proportions of Forces and Expence, to be furniſhed by each of the Confederates, in the Proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the Eſtimates for the Service of the enſuing Year to be prepared and laid before you, and deſire you to grant me ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be requiſite for the Security and Welfare of the Nation, and for carrying on ſuch Meaſures, as it ſhall be neceſſary for Great Britain to purſue in the preſent extraordinary Criſis. I am deeply ſenſible of, and concerned for, the Burthens which lie upon my good Subjects; and you may be aſſured, that no Endeavours ſhall be wanting on my Part, to eaſe them in every Inſtance, where the Conſequences of doing ſo, may not endanger their own true Intereſts.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have laid before you my Views and Intentions. Your Concurrence with me, in a ſteady Purſuit of them, will beſt manifeſt your Zeal for the Common Cauſe, lay the ſureſt Foundation for the real Support of our Allies, and for the Security and Proſperity of your Country: And nothing can add ſo much to the Weight and Efficacy of your Reſolutions, as Unanimity and Diſpatch.

Florence, Nov. 10. By an Eſtafette juſt arrived from Siena we have Advice, that all Intercourſe between Rome and this Place is for the Preſent interrupted by the Spaniſh Army, to prevent any Notices being conveyed to Prince Lobcowitz, who decamped in the Night of the 1ſt Inſtant; and on the 5th diſpatched an Officer hither from Monte Roſi, to acquaint the Great Duke's Miniſters that he was arrived there. The Spaniards and Neapolitans did not venture to

(Price Two-Pence.)

to follow the Auſtrians for ſome Time, on Suſpicion that the Retreat was feigned; but as ſoon as they had Notice that Prince Lobcowitz had cauſed the Bridge he had thrown over the Tyber to be broken, they then began to move, and at the Time Prince Lobcowitz ſent the Officer away, the King of Naples was arrived at Rome, and his Army in the Neighbourhood of it. Prince Lobcowitz is ſuppoſed by this Time to be at Viterbo, and the combined Army to be at two Poſts behind him, without any ſeeming Appearance of a Deſign to attack the Auſtrians, but only to advance in Proportion as they do, and to obſerve their Motions.

Bern, Nov. 10, *N. S.* M. du Chatelet having embarked ſome Troops and Artillery on Board of three Boats, had advanced upon the Lake of Conſtance, on the 2d Inſtant, within Gun-ſhot of Bregentz, but was obliged, by the Fire from a Battery at Mehrau, to return to Waſſerburg. Count Clermont has burnt and deſtroyed a Magazine of Salt, and the Toll-houſe at Bregentz, to revenge himſelf upon the Inhabitants, for having killed, by Miſtake, a Trumpeter he had ſent to ſummon the Town to ſurrender.

Bern, Nov. 14, *N. S.* The Garriſon and the Peaſants of Bregentz have obliged M. de Clermont to deſiſt from undertaking the Siege. There was ſcarce a Hedge or a Thicket where they had not laid ſome Ambuſcade for the French. On the Side of the Lake, where there are but three Landing Places, they had thrown up regular Intrenchments; and on the 7th Inſtant, having ſet Fire to all their Beacons, the Militia of the Neighbourhood aſſembled immediately in ſo conſiderable a Body, that at Midnight the Count de Clermont thought fit to retire towards Conſtance, leaving only a Part of his Army behind him to block the Place, as is ſuppoſed; but by Letters from Bregentz, the Inhabitants make a Jeſt of it.

Venice, November 13.

Relation of the Decampment of the Auſtrian Army under Prince Lobcowitz.

UPON Sunday the firſt of November, at Break of Day, Prince Lobcowitz drew up his Army in Order of Battle in Sight of the Enemy, and kept his Ground two Hours to ſee whether they would come and attack him; but they keeping within their Retrenchments, he ordered the March to be beat, and the whole Army began to file off, and towards the Evening arrived, without any Diſturbance, at the Half-way Tower, which is upon a vaſt Plain between Rome and Chateau Gandolphe. Some Picquets which had been left by his Highneſs to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy, ſtaid in the Camp till Ten o'Clock in the Morning, without ſeeing any of them, ſo that it was thought, that either the Enemy would not quit their Retrenchments, or that, if they did, it would be in order to retire towards Naples: However, after Dinner they alſo began to file off, and came and poſted themſelves in the Places which had been abandoned by the Auſtrians, though ſome of their Picquets advanced to Albano and Chateau Gandolphe.

Upon Monday the Prince decamped very quietly from the Half-way Tower, and marched in Order of Battle, by the Walls of Rome, as far as Aqua Traverſa, which is upon the Banks of the Tyber, beyond Ponte Molle. He placed a Body of Troops to guard the Bridge, and cut away the Bridge of Boats which had been thrown over the River near the Stone Bridge, in order to facilitate the Paſſage of the Infantry. Whilſt his Highneſs was giving Orders for guarding the Bridge, he learn'd that the Enemy was advancing towards him, and was very near. Thereupon he ordered the People which were on this Side to retire on the other Side of the Bridge, in order to ſee the Troops paſs, and diſpoſed his Men in order to receive the Enemy, whoſe Avant-Guard was ſcarcely in Sight, before a Volley of Small-ſhot was diſcharged from a Reed Bank, which is on this Side the Tyber, at the Head of the Bridge, in which Place, ever ſince Day-break, a great Number of Miquelets, Recruits, and Deſerters from both Armies, enliſted by Cardinal Acquaviva, had been concealed. Upon this Firing the Enemy's advanced Guard attack'd the Bridge, but were conſtantly repulſed, and could not gain an Inch of Ground, though they continued firing their Small-Arms till very late in the Night.

In order to get rid of the Fellows that were concealed amongſt the Reeds, his Highneſs cauſed a Cartridge Battery to be erected on the oppoſite Bank of the Tyber, which playing very a propos againſt the Reed Bank, killed a great many, and diſperſed the reſt.

Upon Tueſday the Firing continued on both Sides with the ſame Fury that it had the Day before, and laſted ſo till Eight o'Clock on Wedneſday Morning, when, under Favour of a furious Attack which the Prince cauſed to be made by the Sclavonians and Lycanians, he withdrew his Artillery, cut away the Bridge, and drew off his whole Army upon the Eminencies of Aqua Traverſa, from whence he purſued his March quietly towards Viterbo.

It is not eaſy to determine the Number of killed and wounded in this Rencounter, becauſe the Spaniards buried their Dead in the Vineyards, and in the Banks of the River, but the wounded, who entred Rome, amount to above 300. The Loſs of the Auſtrians muſt be conſiderably leſs, for beſides that they were more advantagiouſly poſted than the Enemy, they were not expoſed to the Cartridge Artillery, as the Spaniards were, and particularly the aforeſaid Corps of Recruits and Deſerters, who had lain in Ambuſh, and who with their great Diſcharge, wounded only ſix or ſeven Men that were upon the Bridge.

The King of Naples upon the Monday lodged at a Country Houſe belonging to the Marquis Patrizi, over-againſt Porta Pia, and upon the Tueſday Morning at Eight o'Clock made his Entry into Rome on Horſeback, accompanied by a great many Gentlemen belonging to his Court, his Body Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Avignon, all which might amount to about 400 Horſe. The Pope, who had the Night before ſent his Compliments to the King by the Cardinal Secretary of State and the Maggiordomo, this Morning ſent a Corps of his Swiſs Guards and his two Coaches and Six to wait upon his Majeſty.

The King went directly to the Quirinal Palace, and upon the Square was ſaluted by the Artillery, which had been placed there for that Purpoſe. He afterwards went down into the Garden,

Garden, whither preſently after the Pope alſo came, who having received him with Marks of paternal Tenderneſs, they two entred into a little Hall, and remained there by themſelves above an Hour, after which the Gentlemen of his Train were permitted to enter, and had the Honour of kiſſing the Pope's Foot, who preſented each of them with Beads and Medals according to his Rank.

After this Audience of the Pope, the King got on Horſeback again, and in the ſame Order in which he had entred into the Town, went to St. Peter's Church, and in the Route ſaw every Thing that was moſt curious in the City. Upon the Bridge St. Angl, he was ſaluted by the Artillery and Small Arms of the Garriſon. From St. Peter's he went to the Vatican, where he was entertained by the Pope with a magnificent Dinner. After Dinner, having ſeen the Farneſian Palace, the King got into a Poſt Chaiſe and took the Road to Velletri, in order to go directly to Gaeta and Naples.

The Duke of Modena had alſo a private Audience of an Hour after Dinner of the Pope.

The Havock made by the Spaniards in the Vineyards about Rome is not to be conceived. Nothing eſcaped their Rapaciouſneſs: Vineyards, Houſes, Vaults, Men, Women, all were plundered.

Upon the Wedneſday the Spaniards employed the whole Day in re-building the Bridge, upon which they paſſed over the River on Thurſday Morning; ſince that Time it is not known what has happened, for as they are Maſters of the Avenues of Rome, it is dangerous to go far from the Town for News.

General Poſt-Office, October 19, 1744.

Publick Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, That the Mail for Flanders, which uſed to go out from this Office upon Monday Night, will not go out till the Tueſday Night of every Week for the Time to come, or till Orders ſhall be given to the contrary.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,

Geo. Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

East India Houſe, Nov. 21, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice, That a General Court will be holden at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet on Wedneſday the 19th of December next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, the ſame being a Quarterly Court. That the Transfer Books of the ſaid Company will be ſhut up on Thurſday the 20th of the ſaid December, at Two of the Clock, and opened on Thurſday the 17th of January next. And that Warrants for the Dividend due at Chriſtmas next will be ready to be delivered out and paid on Tueſday the 29th of the ſaid January.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of his Majeſty's Ship Jerſey, who were on board her at the Time of the Capture of the St. Stephen, a French Prize, that they may receive their reſpective Shares of the Produce of the ſaid Prize and her Cargo, at Bewley's Coffee-houſe, near the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, on Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday the 3d, 4th, and 5th of December next, between the Hours of Ten in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon. And that thenceforward the Shares that ſhall not then be demanded or paid, may be received on the firſt Monday of every ſucceeding Month for the Space of three Years, at the Steward's Office in the ſaid Hoſpital.

TO be peremptorily ſold, entire or in Parcels, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Edmund Sawyer, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, on Thurſday the 24th of January next, between the Hours of Five and Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, A Capital Meſſuage called Boxley Abbey, in the County of Kent; and alſo ſeveral other Freehold Houſes, Farms and Lands, in the Pariſhes of Boxley, Braſted, and Chiddingſtone, in the County of Kent, late the Eſtate of the Lady Scyllard, deceaſed, being of about the yearly Value of 210 l. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

King's Remembrancer's Office. Michaelmas Term, in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of King George II. Tueſday the 13th Day of November 1744, between Richard Wykham, Eſq; and others, Plaintiffs; and John Edgeworth, and others, Defendants. By Bill.

Lanc' UPON the humble Petition of Mr. Doyley, on Behalf of the ſaid Plaintiffs, and on reading the Affidavit of Thomas Hayman, it is ordered, that the ſaid Defendant John Edgeworth ſhall appear in this honourable Court on the firſt Day of next Hillary Term, to anſwer the ſaid Plaintiffs Bill.

Thomſon for the Plaintiff. By Order of the Dep' Rem'

THE Creditors of John Beck, late of Watford in the County of Hertford, Shopkeeper and Chapman, a Bankrupt, who have proved their Debts under the ſaid Commiſſion, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Bankrupt, on the 4th of Dec. next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Chancery Coffee-houſe in Chancery-Lane, London, to aſſent to or diſſent from the Aſſignees accepting of a Propoſal made by Abell Beck, in order to the Compromiſing and Agreeing all Matters in Difference between him and the ſaid Aſſignees.

TO be ſold, together or in Parcels, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Edmund Sawyer, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, The Freehold Eſtates of James Bartlett, late of the City of London, Druggiſt, deceaſed, lying within the City of London, at Croydon in Surry, and at Weſterham in Kent. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Joſeph Orlibar, of Harwich in the County of Eſſex, Tallow Chandler, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 30th of November Inſtant, on the 10th of December next, and on the 8th of January following, at Three in the Afternoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Strickland, of Weatherby in the County of York, Grocer, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 12th and 19th of December next, and on the 8th of January following, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of Ann Milward, Widow, the Sign of the Tyger, in the Town of Kingſton upon Hull, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Ralph Goforth, of Kingſton upon Hull, Clerk to the ſaid Commiſſion.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Robert Cooper, of the City of Norwich, Grocer, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 4th and 11th of December next, and on the 8th of January following, at Three in the Afternoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of Thomas Waſey, called or known by the Sign of the King's Arms in Norwich aforeſaid, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe an Aſſignee or Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Robert Francis, Attorney, in Norwich.

Printed by *Edward Owen* in *Amen-Corner*, 1744.